United Nations A/65/443

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 November 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 60

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 26th, 28th and 29th meetings, on 4, 12 and 18 November 2010. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.26, 28 and 29). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 4 to 6 October (see A/C.2/65/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2010;[1]

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian

[1] A/65/3; for the final text see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/65/3/Rev.1).

Please recycle

people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/65/72-E/2010/13);

(c) Letter dated 29 September 2010 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General (A/65/486);

(d) Letter dated 15 October 2010 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly (A/65/520);

(e) Identical letters dated 25 October 2010 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly (A/65/542);

(f) Identical letters dated 28 October 2010 from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/65/545-S/2010/558).

4. At the 26th meeting, on 4 November, the Director of the United Nations Regional Commissions New York Office made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/65/SR.26).

5. At the same meeting, the Director of the Regional Commissions New York Office responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Observer for Palestine (see A/C.2/65/SR.26).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.31

6. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, the Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Palestine,[2] introduced a draft resolution entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (A/C.2/65/L.31).

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt announced that Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Gabon and Guinea-Bissau had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At its 29th meeting on 18 November, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Egypt informed the Committee that Ecuador, Namibia and Pakistan had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

10. Also at its 29th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.31 by a recorded vote of 162 to 7, with 3 abstentions (see para. 13). The voting was as follows:

[2] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Côte d'Ivoire, Panama, Papua New Guinea.

11. Before the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Israel (see A/C.2/65/SR.29).

12. Also at the 29th meeting, a statement was made by the Observer for Palestine (see A/C.2/65/SR.29).

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

13. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/185 of 21 December 2009, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/31 of 23 July 2010,

Recalling also its resolutions 58/292 of 6 May 2004 and 59/251 of 22 December 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[3] and recalling further its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian

---

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees and the destruction of farms and greenhouses,

Expressing its concern at the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip in the recent period, which, inter alia, pollutes the environment and negatively affects the water supply and other natural resources of the Palestinian people,

Taking note, in this regard, of the 2009 report by the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the grave environmental situation in the Gaza Strip,[4] and stressing the need for follow-up to the recommendations therein,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire socio-economic consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect as well on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the need for the resumption and accelerated advancement of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative,[5] and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[6] as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and supported by the Council in its resolution 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008, for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

Noting the Israeli withdrawal from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank and the importance of the dismantlement of settlements therein in the context of the road map, and stressing in this regard the road map obligation upon Israel to freeze settlement activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle all settlement outposts erected since March 2001,

Stressing the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions

---

[4] United Nations Environment Programme, *Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip following the Escalation of Hostilities in December 2008-January 2009* (Nairobi, 2009).

[5] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[6] See S/2003/529, annex.

of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[7]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall and settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, are contrary to international law and are seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[3] and in relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

6. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease all actions harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations;

7. *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including with regard to the cumulative impact of the exploitation, damage and depletion by Israel of natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

---

[7] A/65/72-E/2010/13.

United Nations

A/65/444

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 118

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" and to allocate it to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 7th and 33rd meetings, on 8 October and 1 December 2010 (see A/C.2/65/SR.7 and 33).

3. At the 7th meeting, on 8 October, the Chair of the Committee made an introductory statement. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Yemen (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia and Canada), the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Guyana and Bangladesh (see A/C.2/65/SR.7).

4. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Director of the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (see A/C.2/65/SR.7).

5. Also at the 7th meeting, the Chair responded to the comments made and questions raised by delegations (see A/C.2/65/SR.7).

10-66856 (E) 071210

Please recycle

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft decision contained in document A/C.2/65/L.72

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it the draft programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly (A/C.2/65/L.72), which had been submitted by the Chair on the basis of consultations held with the Bureau of the Committee.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted its draft programme of work for the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, as contained in document A/C.2/65/L.72, and recommended its approval by the General Assembly (see para. 12, draft decision I).

B. Draft decision on improving the working methods of the Second Committee

8. At the 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Chair introduced a draft decision contained in an informal paper in English only, entitled "Improving the working methods of the Second Committee", submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft decision had no programme budget implications (see A/C.2/65/SR.33).

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 12, draft decision II).

11. After the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of Belgium on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Croatia, Iceland, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, as well as Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine (see A/C.2/65/SR.33).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I
Programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly approves the programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly as set out below:

1. Information and communications technologies for development.

2. Macroeconomic policy questions:

   (a) International trade and development;

(b) International financial system and development;

(c) External debt sustainability and development;

(d) Commodities.

3. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference.

4. Sustainable development:

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity;

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session;

(h) Harmony with Nature;

(i) Sustainable mountain development;

(j) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy.

5. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

6. Globalization and interdependence:

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;

(b) Science and technology for development;

(c) Development cooperation with middle-income countries.

7. Groups of countries in special situations:

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries

and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation.

8. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

(b) Women in development;

(c) Human resources development.

9. Operational activities for development:

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

(b) South-South cooperation for development.

10. Agriculture development and food security.

11. Towards global partnerships.

12. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

Draft decision II
Improving the working methods of the Second Committee

The General Assembly, taking note of the discussion at the 7th meeting of the Second Committee at the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, held on 8 October 2010,[1] and recalling its resolutions 48/264 of 29 July 1994, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/126 of 19 December 2003, 58/316 of 1 July 2004, 59/313 of 12 September 2005, 60/286 of 8 September 2006 and 64/301 of 13 September 2010:

(a) Reaffirms the importance of the full implementation of its resolutions on the revitalization of its work;

(b) Reaffirms also the importance of maintaining the intergovernmental nature of the work of the Second Committee while encouraging the participation of relevant experts in the general debate and debates on individual agenda items as appropriate, and encourages, in this respect, the Bureau of the Committee to meet at an early stage to select relevant experts to address the general debate and debates on individual agenda items, and emphasizes that such selection should ensure, inter alia, a variety of perspectives and appropriate geographic and gender balance;

(c) With regard to the general debate of the Second Committee:

(i) Decides to maintain the general debate, while bearing in mind the need to avoid unnecessary duplications and overlaps in statements during the general debate and debates on individual agenda items;

(ii) Decides to maintain the current time limits of seven minutes for individual Member States and ten minutes for delegations speaking on behalf

[1] See A/C.2/65/SR.7.

of a group of States during the general debate, and urges delegations to adhere to those time limits;

(iii) Encourages the Chair of the Committee to continue the practice of providing a summary of the general debate of the Committee;

(*d*) With regard to debates on individual agenda items of the Second Committee:

(i) Decides to maintain debates on individual agenda items, while bearing in mind the need to avoid unnecessary duplications and overlaps in statements;

(ii) Decides to maintain, as appropriate, the current time limits of five minutes for individual Member States and seven minutes for delegations speaking on behalf of a group of States during debates on individual agenda items, and urges delegations to adhere to those time limits;

(iii) Decides to explore possibilities for rationalizing debates on individual agenda items, including, as encouraged by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/313, through more interactive and dynamic debates with a view to contributing to intergovernmental decision-making;

(*e*) With regard to draft resolutions submitted to the Second Committee:

(i) Reaffirms the sovereign right of Member States to submit proposals in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(ii) Decides that the Bureau of the Committee shall keep multiple mandatory deadlines for the submission of draft resolutions, while ensuring that those deadlines are also realistic taking into account the complexities of proposals to be negotiated, that the Committee shall strictly adhere to the deadlines established by the Bureau, and submissions after their expiration shall not be accepted, and that any request made prior to the expiration of the deadlines for their extension shall be considered by the Bureau on a case-by-case basis;

(iii) Reaffirms the recommendations made in its resolutions 57/270 B, 58/126 and 60/286 that General Assembly resolutions should be more concise, focused and action-oriented, and that preambular paragraphs in resolutions of the Assembly should normally be kept to the minimum, and encourages Member States, when submitting draft resolutions, to provide references to the sources of the relevant language;

(*f*) With regard to panel discussions and side events of the Second Committee:

(i) Decides to continue the practice of holding panel discussions and side events so as to enhance informal, in-depth discussions and to bring together experts from various fields without prejudicing the progress of the substantive work of the Committee;

(ii) Decides to restrict the number of panel discussions and side events to a maximum of six at each session of the Committee in order to avoid overloading its work;

(iii) Emphasizes the importance of ensuring, inter alia, a variety of perspectives and appropriate geographic and gender balance in the selection of keynote speakers and panellists for panel discussions and side events;

(*g*) Reaffirms the need to implement paragraph 9 of section B of the annex to its resolution 58/126, in which, inter alia, it stipulated that the full Bureaux of the Main Committees shall be elected three months in advance of the next session, in order to foster better advance planning and preparation of the work;

(*h*) Decides to continue its efforts to improve its working methods, including the rationalization of its agenda, as requested in General Assembly resolutions 60/286 and 64/301, within the framework of the existing item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly".

United Nations A/65/445

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 130

Programme planning

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Paul Losoko Efambe **Empole** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Programme planning" and to allocate it to all the Main Committees and the plenary to enhance the discussion of evaluation, planning, budgeting and monitoring reports.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 26th meeting, on 4 November 2010, and decided to keep the item open until the conclusion of the Committee's work.

3. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December 2010, the Committee decided that no action on the item was required.

10-66583 (E) 081210

Please recycle